

differ in almost every detail, but especially in the aperture. The radial ribs of *alternatus* are somewhat irregular. The colored bands each cover the space of about two ribs and begin about one and a half whorls from the origin (extreme apex of nucleus), the ribs beginning at about the same point. The nucleus itself is covered with fine, close-set, decussating wrinkles. The umbilicus is narrower in *D. alternatus*. A specimen of 8½ mm. diam. is flatter, especially on the lower face, and in one of 17 mm. the angulation of the outer whorl has largely disappeared.

SOME NUDIBRANCHS OF BERMUDA, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES¹

BY HENRY D. RUSSELL

While collecting at low tide along the shore of Ferry Reach in front of the Bermuda Biological Station on March 10, 1934, I found an undescribed species of *Glossodoris* (Ehrenberg), which I have named *clenchi*, after Mr. W. J. Clench, Curator of Mollusks in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University. I take this opportunity to thank Dr. Wheeler, director of the Bermuda Biological Station, for his kind assistance during my work at the Laboratory.

GLOSSODORIS CLENCHI, n. sp. Pl. 4, figs. A-E.

The description of the new species is as follows: Body, depressed (9 mm. long, 3 mm. wide, and 1.5 mm. thick), mantle, elongated, thickened at the edges and bluntly rounded at both ends, the posterior end slightly narrower than the anterior end; surface smooth, edges approximately parallel, except for a slight narrowing in the region of the rhinophores, behind which its outline is somewhat sinuous. The margin bears a colored band, the outer edge of which is a thin red line, the inner portion being a much broader opaque-white line. This band extends entirely around the mantle. The dorsal surface of the mantle is brick red in color and is ornamented with four opaque-white areas and fifteen light-blue spots. Of the four areas, the two anterior constitute a pair, each having a much elongated elliptic outline, which at its anterior end surrounds the base of a rhinophore; but the two remaining areas occupy a median position in the space

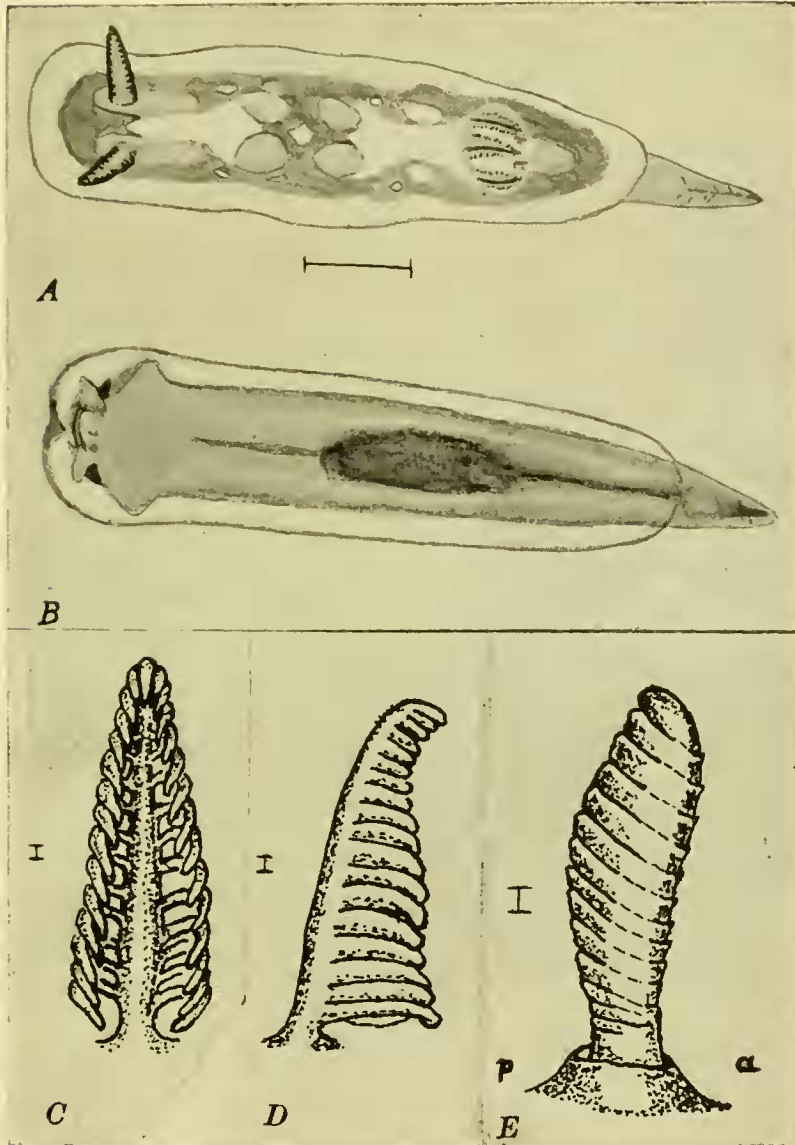
¹ Contributions from the Bermuda Biological Station for Research, Inc.

between the rhinophores and the branchae. The anterior one, which bears some resemblance to a clove, is located in the forward third of this space while the posterior one, suggesting a longitudinal section of a metatarsal bone of man, occupies the hinder third of this space. Of the light-blue spots, three pairs are relatively large, two pairs (largest of all) occupying the most of the middle third of the space between rhinophores and branchiae, the third pair lying on the outer side of the "metatarsal" area. Of the nine remaining spots, one is equidistant from each of the four largest blue spots; the other eight are arranged in pairs in more lateral positions. Rhinophores, deep purple, conical, sharply pointed and retractile within sheaths, each bearing 14 lamellae. Branchiae, seven in number, simply pinnate, opaque-white, with a deep purple line running down the center of each. The anterior and lateral five are larger than the posterior two which are very small. They may be retracted within a cavity. The anus occupies a projection arising from their center. Head, small, about one half the width of the mantle, faintly pink and bearing two short, slightly flattened, conical, bluntly pointed tentacles. The mouth is slit-like. Foot, which is narrower than the mantle and projects beyond it only with its sharply pointed tip, is about five times as long as wide and straight edged, anterior end well rounded, with short, blunt, projecting anterior angles. It is nearly opaque white, though the blackish-brown visceral mass shows through it. The dorsal surface of the posterior end of the foot is tinged with purple, deepest at the tip and fading rapidly laterally and anteriorly till it merges into opaque white as it passes beneath the edge of the mantle.

Since there is only one specimen which is very small it was thought better to forego the examination of the radula, rather than dissect the mollusk.

Remarks.—This nudibranch was found under a coral rock about a foot beneath low-tide mark and was accompanied by *Eupolytmnia magnifica*, *Hermodice carunculata*, planarians, and brittle stars. It was quiet, apparently neither feeding nor laying eggs, in water the temperature of which was 62° F.

The animal is hardy; it lived for three weeks in tanks both in the laboratory of the Biological Station and in the Harvard Biological Institute; and it survived, with no apparent ill effects, the trip from Bermuda to Cambridge in a bottle of sea water. In the Biological Institute it was kept in aerated sea water at room temperature, but finally died, probably from lack of food.



Glossodoris clenchi Russell

A, B, dorsal and ventral views of body. C, D, anal gill in posterior and lateral views. E, lateral view of rhinophore, right side.